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763F



PINES FOR PROFIT



*In the
South*

REFORESTATION

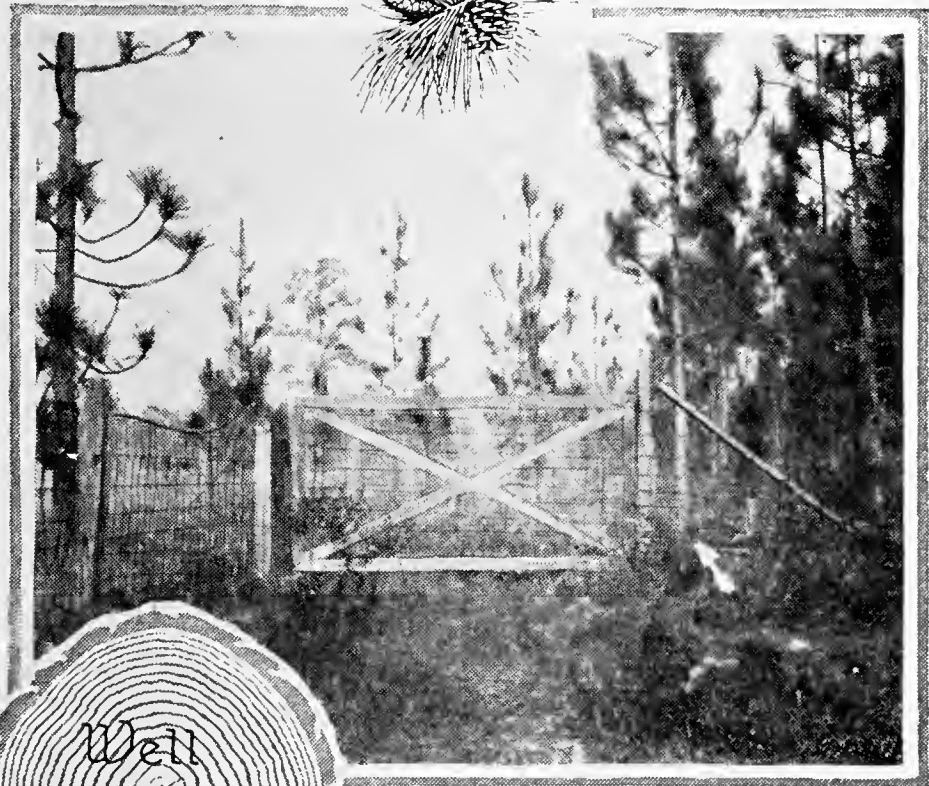


Broom-sedge
and
fire-stunted
pines

Burned!

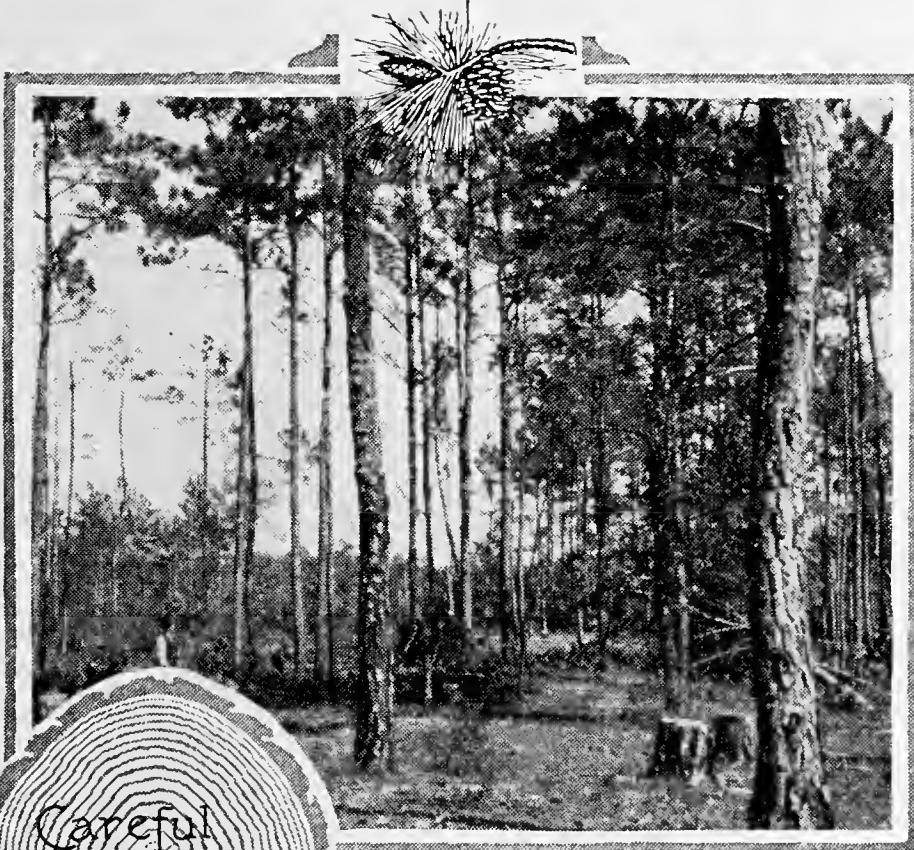
After burning yearly for twelve years, this cut-over pine land contained little but broom sedge and small, fire-stunted pines. When it was logged, sufficient trees were left on the land to restock it, but the yearly fires killed nearly every small pine that started. So long as these fires continued, no chance was afforded for starting another forest. Note the small pine in the picture marked with an arrow.

BY PROTECTION



Protected!

A view of the same land at the end of another twelve years, during which it was kept fenced against razorback hogs and protected from fire. Complete reforestation is seen within the inclosure to the right, in the vigorous longleaf pine trees from 20 to 30 feet in height and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. The marked tree should be compared with the same tree shown in the other view. If protected, longleaf pine makes land profitable.



Careful
Logging

Good logging and protection from fire will bring back another crop of pines. Mature timber may be cut and turned into cash. Young timber should be left to grow. Timberland carefully cut and protected will cut another crop every 10 to 15 years of shortleaf or loblolly pines.

Keep Timberland Working



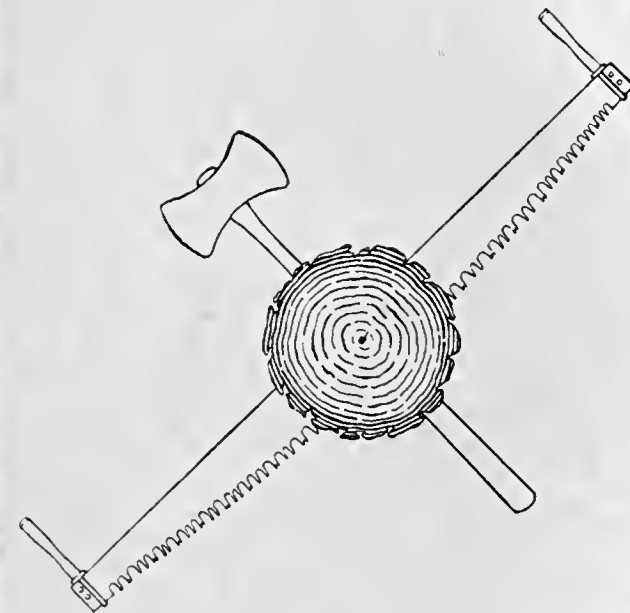
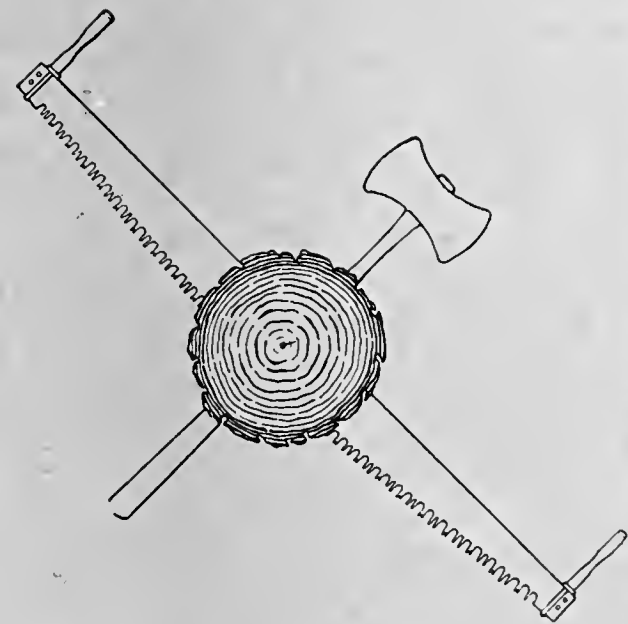
Pines
are
valuable

Timber is increasing in value. Some lands are better suited for timber and will make more clear profit in timber than in any other use. An acre well set in pines and protected from fire is growing yearly from 300 to 500 board feet of timber, or up to a cord of wood. Grow timber—it pays.

Pines Are Profitable

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Bring Back The Pines



A crop of pines grown on an old field during the life of the owner. As a boy, the owner saw these longleaf saplings grow up, and, as a man past active life, he looked with keen pride upon his timber as a life insurance or bank account. He protected it from fire. He has refused many offers for it. The timber will cut 30,000 feet per acre. This is worth on the stump \$225, and the turpentine rights \$75, or a total of \$300 per acre. The average yearly growth has been over 400 board feet per acre during the 70 years, and the average money return is equivalent to about \$4.25 an acre yearly.



An acre of southern pine, well set and tended, may be expected to yield, at present timber prices, an average yearly income of \$2 to \$4. If the pines are longleaf or slash, which produce turpentine, the yield from lumber and turpentine together should average \$4 to \$6 yearly. Thinnings will develop the largest amount and best quality of timber. The restoration of the forests on lands not suited for agriculture is one of the most vital problems of the South.

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